

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1862.

NO. 30.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Medicine, has this day been dissolved. The books of the firm will be found in the possession of Dr. Charles Horner, who will continue the practice.

Office one door above the Drug Store of Dr. R. Horner.
CHARLES HORNER,
ROBERT HORNER.

April 1, 1862.

Dividend.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG.
May 6, 1862.
The Bank of Gettysburg has this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on Capital Stock, payable on or after Monday next, the 13th inst. T. D. CARSON, Cashier.
May 13, 1862.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration, do hereby notice, on the Estate of CHARLES CARPENTER, late of Lattimore township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Lattimore township, he hereby gives notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present the same properly authenticated, for settlement.

ELIAS BISHOP, Adm'r.
April 29, 1862.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration, on the estate of AARON COX, late of Lattimore township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, hereby give notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present the same properly authenticated, for settlement.

SARAH COX, Adm'r.
JOSEPH E. WIERMAN, Adm'r.
May 6, 1862.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration, on the estate of JAMES H. NIXON, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, hereby give notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present the same properly authenticated, for settlement.

FRANCIS COULSON, Adm'r.
April 22, 1862.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 10th of May. Principal—Miss R. M. Eyster. Assistant—Miss M. V. Lonsdale. Gettysburg, May 6.

MISS C. SHIELDS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, opens at 10 o'clock, September 20, 1861. Terms—Per Session of 3 Months, \$75. Music and Languages extra. For further particulars address C. SHIELDS, August 28, 6m Gettysburg, Pa.

Gettysburg English and Classic School.

THE Second Session of the GETTYSBURG ENGLISH AND CLASSIC SCHOOL, for Males and Females, will commence on the 11th of March, 1862, and will continue till the 1st of May—16 weeks.

TERMS—For English Branches, \$7 00 For English and Classics, 10 00. Only a limited number will be received, those who desire to send their children should make early application. For particulars address Rev. WM. McLEWEE, Gettysburg, Feb. 5, 1862.

Frames.

GILDED FRAMES—TYSON BROTLI, have just received from Philadelphia, and now offer to the public the largest and best assortment of Gilded Frames ever brought to Gettysburg, at astonishing low prices. Please call and examine them. Excelsior Skylight Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa. March 12, 1862.

Notice to Invalids.

D. R. H. BOSHEY, has located himself in Huntington, Adams co., Pa., and will continue to attend to the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery in all their various branches; and would inform the afflicted that after a number of years' experience, and unparalleled success in Chronic and Acute Diseases, such as partial and General Palsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Consumption of the Lungs, Second Stages, Scrofula and King's Evil, Asthma, Gout, Epileptic Fits, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Mercurial and Syphilitic Affections, Milder or White Leg, Diseases of the Spine, Deafness, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire or Bores, Ulcers, and Swellings of all kinds, Dropsy, Constitutional Disorders and Diseases, originating from a depraved or imperfect state of the Blood and Nervous system. All Diseases of a mixed and complicated character. Also many affections peculiar to Females, such as Suppression and Irregularity of the Menstruation, Leucorrhoea or White Discharge, a Specific for Puerperal Sore Throat and Diphtheria. No relief at pay. May 22, 6m

John W. Tipton.

WASHINGTON BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel), Gettysburg, Pa., where he can be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Dec. 5.

Albums.

NEW and exquisitely beautiful styles of Albums, for "Cards de Visite" Photographs, just received and for sale at prices to suit the times. TYSON BROTLI, York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa. March 12, 1862.

ADDS, call and see the cheapest lot of SILKS ever offered in Gettysburg, which are now open and ready for sale at

PAINESTOCKS.

OTTON ADS, and a variety of Paris Stuffs cheap at A. SCOTT & SONS.

TATIONERY, of all kinds, at Dr. R. Horner's new Family, Drug and Prescription Store.

YOUNG Men's Spring style of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. P. McHENTY'S.

PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashionable HAT or CAP, can be accommodated by calling at R. P. McHENTY'S.

Choice Poetry.

SABBATH MORNING.

The following poetic welcome to Sabbath morning is very beautiful:
With silent awe I hail the sacred morn,
Which slowly wakes while all the fields are still;
A soothing calm on every breeze is borne,
A graver murmur gurgles from the rill,
And echo answers softer from the hill,
And softer sings the linnet from the thorn—
The sky-lark warbles in a tone less shrill,
Hail, light serene! hail, sacred Sabbath morn!
The brooks flow silent by the hazy groves:
The sun a jaded yellow lustre shows:
The gales that fasten on the leafy boughs
Have hushed their downy wings in sweet repose;
The hovering rack of clouds forgets to move;
So sweet the day when the first morn arose.

LIFE IS BEAUTIFUL.

Life is beautiful—its duties
Cluster round each passing day.
While their sweet and solemn voices,
Warn to a well-aid way to pray:
They alone its blessings forfeit.
Who by sin their spirits cheat,
Or in selfish snuff yielding,
Let the rust their armor eat.
Life is beautiful—affections
Round its roots with ardor cling,
Mid its opening blossoms nestle,
Birdlike in its branches sing.
Spelling full the cradle slumbers,
Guarded with prayer its youthful bloom,
Fondly kiss its anore white temples,
Dew its turf-mound o'er its tomb.
Life is beautiful—its promise
Of the joys that cannot fade,
Life is fearful with the threatening
Of an everlasting shade:
May not thoughtless wanderer scorn it,
Blindly lost in folly's mire;
Duty, love, and hope adorn it,
Let its latest breath be praise.

Alms for the Poor.

Tearless Eyes.
"God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." The expression is one of exquisite tenderness and beauty. The poet Burns said that he could never read this without being affected to weeping. Of all the negative descriptions of heaven, there is no one perhaps that would be better adapted to produce consolation than this— "This is a world of weeping—a vale of tears. Who is there of the human family that has not wept over the grave of a friend, over his own losses and cares, over his disappointment, over the treatment he has received from others, over his sin, over his fellow-men? And what a change it would have in our world, if it could be said that henceforward no another tear would be shed, not a head would be bowed again in grief! Yet this is to be the condition of heaven. In that world there is to be no pain, no disappointment, bereavement. No friend is to lie in dreadful agony on a sick-bed; no grave is to receive a wife, or a child; no gloomy prospect of death is to draw tears of sorrow from the eyes. To that blessed world, where our eyes run down with tears, we are permitted to look forward; and the prospect of such a world should contribute to wipe away our tears here—for all our sorrows will soon be over. Amidst the trials of the present life, when friends leave us, when sickness comes, when our hopes are blasted, when calamities and reproaches come upon us, when standing on the verge of the grave, and looking down into the cold tomb—the eyes pour forth floods of tears, it is a blessed privilege to be permitted to look forward to that brighter scene in heaven, where not a pang shall ever be felt, and not a tear shall ever be shed.

A Thought for Young Men.

More may be learned by devoting a few moments daily to reading, than is commonly supposed. Five pages may be read in fifteen minutes, at which rate one may peruse twenty-six volumes of two thousand pages each, in a year. You say you have none to guide you. The best scholars and men of science will tell you by far the most valuable part of their education is that which they have given themselves. Vol. uncles have been filled with the biography of self-taught men. Think of Franklin, the printer; of Linne, the shoemaker; of Herschel, the musician; of Dovald, the weaver; of Turner, the printer; of Burritt, the blacksmith. Love learning, and you will be learned. Where there is a will there will be a way. Begin at once, take Time by the forelock, and remember that it is only the first step that costs, and having begun, resolve to learn something every day. Strike the blow, and avoid the weakness of those who spend half of life in thinking what they shall do next. Always have a volume near you which you may catch up at such odd minutes as are your own. It is incredible, until trial has been made, how much real knowledge may be acquired in these broken fragments of time, which are like the dust of gold and diamonds.

Happy the man who is an early riser! Every morning, day comes to him with a virgin love, full of bloom, and purity, and freshness. The youth of nature is contagious, like the gladness of a happy child. I doubt if any man can be called old, so long as he is an early riser and an early walker. And, oh youth, take my word for it—youth in a dressing gown and slippers, dawdling over breakfast at noon, is a very deplorable, ghastly image of that youth which sees the sun blush over the mountains, and the dews sparkling upon blossoming hedges.

If you fall into misfortune, disengage yourself as well as you can. Creep through the bushes that have the fewest briars.

The Honor of Industry.

There is no discredit, but honor, in every right walk of industry, whether it be tilling the ground, making tools, weaving fabrics, or selling the products behind a counter. A youth may handle a yard stick, or measure a piece of ribbon; and there will be no discredit in doing so, unless he allows his mind to have no higher range than the stick and ribbon; to be as short as the one, and as narrow as the other.
"Let not those blush who have," said Fuller, "but those who have not a lawful calling." And Bishop Hall said, "sweet is the destiny of all trades, whether of the brow or of the mind." Men who have raised themselves from a humble calling need not be ashamed, but rather ought to be proud of the difficulties they have surmounted. The laborer on his feet stands higher than the nobleman on his knees. An American President, when asked what was his coat of arms, remembering that he had been a hewer of wood in his youth, replied—"A pair of shirt-sleeves."
Lord Tenterden was proud to point out to his son the shop in which his father had shaved for a penny. A French doctor once taunted Flechier, Bishop of Nismes, who had been a tallow-chandler in his youth, with the meanness of his origin, to which Flechier replied—"If you had been born in the same condition that I was, you would still have been but a maker of candles." Some small spirits, ashamed of their origin, are always striving to conceal it, and by the very efforts they make to do so betray themselves.

The Demand for Stimulants.

The Louisville Journal beautifully says: "There are times when the pulse 'dies low' in the bosom, and beats low in the veins; when the spirit sleeps the sleep, apparently, that knows no waking, in its house of clay, and the window-shutters are closed, and the door hung with the invisible shroud of melancholy; when we wish the golden sunshine pithy blackness, and very willing to 'fancy clouds where no clouds be.' This is a state of sickness when physis may be thrown to the dogs, for we will have none of it. What shall raise the sleeping lazarus? What shall make the heart beat again, and the pulses dance to life through all the myriad-throated halls in our houses of life? What shall make the sun kiss the eastern hills again for us with his old 'awakened gladness, and love and flowers?' Love itself is the great stimulant—the most intoxicating of all—and permeates all these miracles; but it is a miracle itself, and is not at the drug store, whatever they say. The counterfeiter is in the market, but the winged god is not a money changer, we assure you.
"Men have tried many things—but still they ask for stimulants. The stimulants we use, but require the use of more. Men try to drown the floating dead of their own souls in the wine cup, but the corpse will rise. We see their faces in the bubbles. The intoxication of drink sets the world whirling again, and the pulses playing wildest music, and the thoughts galloping, but the fast clock runs down sooner, and the unnatural stimulation only leaves the house it fills with the wildest revelry more silent, more sad, more deserted, more dead. There is only one stimulant that never intoxicates—Duty. Duty puts a blue sky into every man's heart, and may be seen over which the skylark Happiness always goes singing."

FLOWERS.—Many a bright-eyed girl to-day, who works worsted and dances divinely, does not know that a moss-rose is a first cousin to a French turnip, and the mangel-wurzel a poor relation to the poppy family. Flowers are not trifles, as one might know, if he would only think how much pain, God has taken with them everywhere; not one unfinished; not one bearing the marks of brush or pencil. Fringing the eternal borders of mountain winters; gracing the pulseless breast of the old gray granite; everywhere they are humanizing. Murderers do not ordinarily wear roses in their button-holes. Villains seldom train vines over cottage doors.—B. F. Taylor.

THE GRAVE OF ABRAHAM.—A correspondent, who met the Prince of Wales while traveling in the East, says: "The Prince was at Hebron, while we were there. He and his suite obtained permission to visit the Cave of Machpelah, the burial place of Abraham. They are the first Christians who have been allowed to enter it since the Crusades, nearly 700 years ago. Dr. Stanley says everything is kept in the most beautiful order, and nothing could be more satisfactory than the state in which the tombs are preserved. Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Sarah, Rebecca, and Leah are buried there."

THE AMOUNT OF HAY REQUIRED FOR COWS.—THE COST OF MILK.—Otis Brigham, of Westborough, Mass., after seventy years' experience in farming says, in the New England Farmer, that good cows will eat on an average twenty pounds of hay per day, when giving milk, and fifteen pounds when dry—not by guess work, but tested by actual weighing for months at a time. Then it is easy to calculate the cost of milk. In the neighborhood of New York, the average value of hay is one cent a pound, and the quantity of milk not over six quarts. At 23 cents a quart it will pay the hay bill and one cent a day over. If other feed is given, the increase of milk most pay for that. The manure will be worth at least the cost of attendance and milking. If the milk is worth more than 23 cents, it gives a profit; and if less, a loss.

Gen. Houston's Prescription to a "Bore."

Among the guests at the St. Nicholas Hotel in New York, had been General Sam Houston, of Texas. Gen. Houston is, as all his acquaintances well know, fond of mirth and fun, and, in short, is what Doesticks would call a P. B.—perfect brick. The General, however, entertains an intense hatred for that species of human beings called "bores." One of these genies, a good-natured but soft-headed chap, a regular button-holder, cornered him one day at his hotel. He had managed to be introduced to him the day previous.

"General," said the bore, after he had bothered Mr. Houston out of all patience, "I wish you would do me one more favor. A man of your eminence is so competent—"

"Well, what is it?" demanded Mr. Houston, rather curtly.

"Well, you see, Mr. Houston, you are such an eminent man, such a—"

"Never mind that; what do you want to know?"

"Excuse me, but a person of your abilities and distinction must be aware—"

"I am somewhat in haste," interrupted the buttoned senator; "pray come to the point at once."

"Well, then tell me the secret of your success in life—how you rose in position as you have done."

"Ah! but that wouldn't benefit you any. I can tell you how you can rise in the world, if you wish."

"That's just it," was the reply; "just what I was trying to get at."

"Well, sir, I'll tell you. Undertake to approach a sore-headed bull with a red scarf around your neck. I'll guarantee your upward progress immediately on the completion of the experiment."

The button-holder collapsed, shoved his hat on his head and walked sorrowfully away, while a cluster of gentlemen near by, who had heard the conversation, fairly screamed with laughter.

A short time since, says a Scotch newspaper, a gentleman traveling from Glasgow to Perth had for his companions two females extensively gotten up. On entering the tunnel near the Perth station both of them sat beside him, but on emerging therefrom, to his amazement and horror, he discovered that one of his fair friends was missing. When the tickets came to be collected, he was cautioned by his neighbor to say nothing of the accident till they came to the station. The tickets were taken and the station reached, when lo! from beneath the crinoline of the female beside him came, or rather crept, the lost maiden, the cause of all his anxiety.

One of our smallest business men—a little bit of a fellow—at the dinner table of the Baird House at this place, a few days ago, was jokingly proposing marriage to a big fat woman, about six times his size.

"No," indignantly replied the big woman. "When I marry, I don't want to marry a man so small that I'll have to shake the bed clothes in the morning to find him!"

Pretty sharp retort, that. An actual occurrence, too.—Mount Carroll Mirror.

JOHN WATER.—The Springfield Republican relates the case of a polite young man who, during a shower, took refuge under the portico of a dwelling-house. A young lady at the front window espied him sent out an umbrella for his acceptance. He bowed his thanks and departed. A few days afterwards he called to express his thanks, and present a new and elegant umbrella which he had purchased, to gracefully replace the somewhat battered one that had been loaned him. The young lady forthwith smilingly explained, that as he stood in the way of an expected visit from her intended, she wished to come and see her unobserved, she had sent him the umbrella to get him off her front steps!

JOHN TIME GETTING THE COWS.—A certain distinguished citizen of Milwaukee, Wis., who had filled the highest office in the State, was once in the employ of a farmer in Western New York. Among other things it was his duty to "bring in the cows." One evening the cows and boy "came home missing." Some years after, the farmer was passing down East Water Street, Milwaukee, and saw the name of the cow-boy over the door of one of the largest warehouses in the West. He walked in and found his boy in the counting-room. He started a moment on the truant, and then broke out with—"Hallo, Len, have you found them cows yet?" One can imagine what followed—a mutual recognition. It is said that the old farmer was pacified without a breach of the peace.

A would-be wag in Milwaukee tied a string across the pavement of a street, intending to trip some unwary passer-by—but a while afterwards, having occasion to go that way himself, forgot all about his joke, and picked up a broken nose from the pavement. Shakespeare no doubt had this fellow prophetically in view, when he spoke of "the engineer hoisted by his own petard," and even Scripture alluded to him in the advice, "Let him who diggeth a pit, beware lest he himself fall therein."

A smart Yankee managed to raise the wind by advertising to exhibit "2 boys with 4 heads, arms and legs." Of course everybody went to see the show, and found them accord with the programme: 2 boys with foreheads, arms, etc. same as any other boys—it was a good play upon words—or figures, rather.

Tracco-chewing men and snuff-taking women should be compelled to confide all their kissing to each other.

A Faithful Dog on the Battle-Field.

Lieutenant Pfeiff, killed at the battle of Shiloh, was buried at Chicago a few days ago. In speaking of the funeral, the Times, of that city, remarks:

A beautiful and touching incident is connected with the manner in which Mrs. Pfeiff was enabled to discover the place where her husband had been buried upon the battle-field. She visited the field, armed with a pass from General Halleck, but no one could possibly inform her of the place where he had been buried, as such a large number, of both friend and foe, had been interred upon the same ground. She remained about a day, and was giving up in despair, when she espied, at a distance of nearly half a mile, a large dog coming rapidly towards her, which she immediately recognized as the same which had accompanied her husband to the war. He approached her with the most intense manifestations of joy, and immediately indicated to her as well as he was able, his desire that she should follow him. She did so, and he led the way to a distant part of the field, and stopped before a single grave. She caused it to be opened, and there found the body of her dead husband. It appears from the statement of some of the soldiers that at the time Lieutenant Pfeiff fell, this dog was at his side, and he was taken from the field and buried. He then took his station by the grave, and nothing could induce him to abandon it but for a sufficient length of time each day to satisfy his hunger, until, by some means, he was made aware of the presence of his mistress. Thus had he watched for twelve days by the grave of his slain master. This is certainly one of the most wonderful instances of canine sagacity on record. When the body was being conveyed to this city this wonderful animal took up his position by the box containing the remains, and no persuasion could induce him to leave it until its arrival here.

Music Before the Battle.

The battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, which settled the fate of Southern Missouri, and probably of Arkansas, also, was fought between a rebel army numbering upwards of 25,000 men, and the Union forces under Gen. Curtis, Sigel and Asboth, numbering 13,000. The Confederate army had succeeded in surrounding our troops, and had thrown a heavy force on their rear, to cut off all retreat. On Thursday, the 6th, the attack of the rebels began, and through out that day and the next, the tide of success seemed to set in their favor. The gallant Sigel had been twice cut off, and twice, after most desperate fighting, had hewn his way, with heavy loss, through the enemy's ranks. The evening of the second day came on, and the weary troops after making arrangements for the decisive conflict of the next morning, lay down on their arms to obtain a little needed rest. Quiet settled down upon the camp only disturbed by the groans of the wounded and the bustle of unfinished preparation for the coming day.

Suddenly there rose from the camp of the German regiments the notes of one of those plaintive airs of the Motherland which that musical race carry with them into whatever clime they may wander. Softly the strains floated over that bloody battle-field, the language unknown to most of the listeners, but the melody carrying all memories back to homes and the hearts whose future hung in the balance of the morrow. The effect was electric. What heroic resolves were kindled by that simple air, sung in that critical hour in the wilderness, no one can tell. We only know the next day's history. Our forces won a splendid victory, and where the battle raged fiercest, were the Germans who sang the previous night away.

WELL DONE.—In a car on the Reading railroad the other day, the seats were all full except one, which was occupied by a pleasant looking Irishman, and at one of the stations a couple of evidently well-bred and intelligent young ladies came in to procure seats. Seeing none vacant they were about to go into the back car, when Patrick rose hastily and offered them his seat with evident pleasure. "But you will have no seat for yourself," responded one of the young ladies with a smile, hesitating, with true politeness, to accept it. "Never mind that!" said the gallant Irishman, "you're welcome to it. I'd ride upon the cow catcher to Pottsville any time for a smile from such jolly-hearted ladies!" And he retired hastily into the next car, amid the cheers of his fellow passengers.

"Mumsey, where's the man going to sleep?" asked a girl of fifteen of her mother, who had just promised a traveler a night's lodging in their out-of-the-way hut. "I'll have to put him in with you and Jack and Kate and Sue and Bet. I suppose, (was the reply), and if it's too crowded, one of you must turn in with me and dad and Dick and the twins."

The Count D'Artois, on being asked by Stephen Kemble to repeat his visit to the Edinburgh Theatre to see him play Pateaff, with which he had been so highly pleased, replied: "Yaas, I was much pleased; I laugh mosh; yaas, it was good fun; but one sochic fun, it is cooff!"

A too fastidious morality, like too fastidious a taste in diet, impairs enjoyment. Those are best constituted for happiness whose refinement is of the average quality, congenial to the world they live in.

Punch thinks that carriage drivers would make the best soldiers in the world, as no troop could stand their charges.

Rebel Women.

When in Nashville, a few weeks ago, I visited the Military Hospital on business connected with the Military Department. One of the wards was devoted to the wounded from Fort Donelson. Eighty-three men were lying there with almost every variety of wounds; twenty-eight were Rebel soldiers; all of them were receiving medical and surgical treatment from our surgeons. Among the female attendants upon this ward were two pretty young girls, daughters of a Rev. D. D., who is now a chaplain in the Rebel army. When I entered the room they were sitting by the cot of a young soldier from Louisiana, who had received a gunshot wound through his right lung.

He had lingered in a critical condition for a number of days, and now the pallor of death was upon his brow. I was attracted to his cot from the seeming devotion of the young girls as they watched his retiring breath, and expected naturally enough that the daughters of a Reverend Doctor would be administering spiritual comfort to the dying boy. My mind was soon disabused upon that score, for, instead of pointing to the Saviour, as his only hope, they were wretchedly trifling with his few remaining sands of life by asking him whether he would not like to get well and have another pop at the Yankees. He muttered something in reply, which they bent over to catch—and then his

"Droop'd head sinks gradually low, And now the arena swarms around him, he is gone."

It was a sad picture—as he lay, that transparent pale face, now still in death, with his (wicked) Angels of Mores still seated by his side, looking at each other, not with eyes that spoke love and sympathy to other eyes again—but with a wild, triumphant sparkle. "There, There!" as they started up, addressing the surgeon and myself, "that's the way our boys die, game to the last! 'Pop at 'em again!' were his last words. Noble fellow, what a pity he could not live to have seen that hated flag torn from our Capitol!"

This exultant strain was interrupted by one of our wounded soldiers, who occupied the adjoining cot, with—"Ah, lady, that cause will not triumph; in a few weeks, or months at most, the old flag will float from every dome of every Capital in the Seceded States." "Never, never," shouted in one voice the savage daughters of Eve, as they commenced washing the face of the dead boy.

The Ohio soldier, weak from the effects of his wound, raised his head and leaning it upon his hand, continued—"Yes, lady, I am so certain of what I have said, that I would be willing to bet my soul and body upon the issue."

"Done," said the excited beauty, stopping for a moment her washing, "I'll take the bet, and if I win I'll give your body to Jeff. Davis and your soul to the devil," and then returned to her seeming pleasant duty of washing the face and hands of the dead soldier.

I turned from the scene of this colloquy with an aching sad heart, reflecting upon the dire effects of this wicked rebellion.

A Rebel Duellist Killed.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]
DOVER, Kentucky, May 15.—Your readers have seen before this a notice of a duel that came off near this place a few days ago, in which William T. Casto, the challenger, was mortally wounded by his opponent, Col. Leonidas Metcalfe. Casto was one of the eight Secessionists of Maryland, who were arrested last winter by Col. Metcalfe, under orders from Gen. Nelson. Some of these prisoners were released some three months ago, upon taking the oath of allegiance; but Casto, refusing to swear with the others, was retained in Fort Lafayette until about a month since, when, getting tired of prison life, he took the oath of allegiance, and thus regained his liberty.

Knowing of no better way to wreak his vengeance upon the Union men of this community, he sent Colonel Metcalfe a challenge, which was promptly accepted.—The day before the duel came off the parties went over from Maryland across the river to Aberdeen, where the authorities arrested Casto, putting him under bonds not to fight in Ohio. The parties then arranged to meet the next day in Kentucky, on the shore, just below the town, and then and there to give and take the satisfaction sought.

The time having arrived, they met, and at the first fire Casto fell, by a centre shot going through from side to side, just below his heart. Metcalfe was unharmed. The affair has passed off without any undue excitement, but has had a salutary effect in cooling down "Secesh" to the point of endurance. They manifest no disposition to fight any other duels.

The Governors of the Western States are issuing orders to recruit, for the purpose of filling up the various regiments that have been decimated by disease and death. There seems to be a disposition on all hands to furnish sufficient material to put the war through, whether it takes one, five, or twenty years.

In narrating the circumstances of a recent episode in Connecticut, the papers say that besides being deaf, dumb, and an old bachelor, the unfortunate man had exhibited evidences of insanity. If it was not nearly time for that unfortunate man to commit suicide, we should like to know when a man could be placed in that predicament?

A young man advertises in a London paper his desire for a wife—"pretty, virtuous, we give, love—her beauty, our admiration—to her hoops, the whole package."

"I think, wife, that you have a great many ways of calling me a fool," "I think, husband, you have a great many ways of being one."

"A wag says of a woman—'Oh, her virtues we give, love—to her beauty, our admiration—to her hoops, the whole package.'"

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"I think, wife, that you have a great many ways of calling me a fool," "I think, husband, you have a great many ways of being one."

Groaners.

One meets occasionally with men and women who seem to have come into the world to groan. Nothing pleases, satisfies or consoles them. No moral sunshine abates their gloom with cheerful light the abeyant gloom of their souls. Take them into the fields on a bright, sunny day, when the sweet breath of the tender herbage makes the air a perfume; take them to the brimming brooks, gushing down the upland meadows, and dancing in the eddies to their own joyous music; bid them listen to the feathered philosophers hynning the golden day that is, and taking no thought of the cloudy morrow that may be; descend to them with a pleasant voice on the beauty and harmony of the fair world that God has given them to dwell in, and up from the deep depths of their unsympathizing spirits comes such a response as you might expect from a yawning grave. They groan. Where there is no fervor, there can be no piety; where there is no admiration for, no sympathy with, the glorious works of Nature, there can be no gratitude to Nature's God; therefore, we cannot help thinking that smiling Christians find more favor in the eyes of the Giver of all good things, than groaning Christians. "What should we say of the guest at a generous feast, were he to repay his entertainer with sorrowful exclamations? And what are the human family but the guests of a most bounteous host, whose cheerful banquet, spread for us in this vestibule of earth, is but a type of the eternal feast of joy and gladness prepared for the good and grateful in the house of many mansions to which it leads? To wear a trifling visage, to sigh, and mope, and moan, while surrounded by the elements of happiness, is discourtesy to Heaven. To be light of heart is a Christian's privilege. It is only your fanatics and your hypocrites who groan."

A PREACHER'S ADVICE.—Lorenzo Dow once closed a discourse with the following language, which is as singular for its quaintness as practical in its advice: "I want you, my young sinners, to kiss and get married, and devote your time to morality and money making. Then let your home be provided with such necessities and comforts as piety, pickles, pots and kettles, brushes, brooms and benevolence, bread, virtue, wine and wisdom. Have these always on hand, and happiness will be with you. Do not drink anything intoxicating, eat moderately, go about business after breakfast, lounge a little after dinner, chat after tea, and kiss after quarrelling. Then all the joy, the peace and bliss this world can afford, shall be yours until the grave closes over you, and your spirits are borne to a brighter and happier world."

Durable Fence Posts.

We have, from time to time, published numerous facts, to prove that posts put in the ground top and down, will last longer than when placed the other way. We now add another to the list. Yesterday, a gentleman told us that he had just been removing some post-and-rail fence, which he built twenty-four years ago. The fence posts, set then butt down, were nearly all rotted off in ten years, when new ones were set, in the same way, below the old ones, in the middle of each panel, and the old ones allowed to remain. The posts set fourteen years ago were now all rotted; but some gate posts, set twenty-four years, accidentally with the top in the ground, are perfectly sound their entire length, and will probably last twenty-four years more! We might state that the gate posts were cut off at the forks of the trees, which made the upper end largest, and hence the largest ends

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

VINDICATION OF GEN. CAMERON.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The insurrection which is yet existing in the United States, and thus at the overthrow of the Federal Constitution and the Union, was clandestinely prepared during the winter of 1860 and 1861, and assumed an open organization in the form of a treasonable Provisional Government, at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 15th day of February, 1861. On the 12th day of April, 1861, the insurgents committed the flagrant act of civil war by the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter, which cut off the hope of immediate reconciliation. Immediately afterwards all the roads and avenues to this city were obstructed and the Capital was put under the condition of a siege. The mails in every direction were stopped, and the lines of telegraph cut off by the insurgents, and military and naval forces which had been called out by the Government for the defence of Washington were prevented from reaching the city by organized and combined treasonable resistance in the State of Maryland.

There was no adequate and effective organization for the public defence. Congress had immediately adjourned. There was no time to convene them. It became necessary for me to choose whether, using only the existing means, agencies and processes which Congress had provided, I should let the Government fall at once into ruin, or whether, availing myself of the broader powers conferred by the Constitution, in cases of insurrection, I would make an effort to save it with all its blessings, for the present age and for posterity. I thereupon summoned my constitutional advisers, the Heads of all the Departments, to meet on Sunday, the 20th day of April, 1861, at the office of the Navy Department, and then and there, with their unanimous concurrence, I directed that an armed revenue cutter should proceed to sea, to afford protection to the commercial marine, and especially the California treasure ships then on their way to this coast.

I also directed the Commandant of the Navy Yard at Boston to purchase or charter and arm, as quickly as possible, five steamships for purposes of public defence. I directed the Commandant of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia to purchase or charter and arm an equal number, for the same purpose, and directed the Commandant at New York to purchase or charter and arm an equal number. I directed Commander Gillet to purchase or charter, and arm and put to sea two other vessels. Similar directions were given to Commander Dupont, with a view to the opening of passages by water to and from the Capital. I directed the several officers to take the advice and obtain the aid and efficient services in the matter of his Excellency, Edwin D. Morgan, the Governor of New York, or, in his absence, George D. Morgan, William M. Evans, R. M. Blatchford and Moses H. Grinnell, who were, by my directions, especially empowered by the Secretary of the Navy to act for his Department in that crisis in matters pertaining to the forwarding of troops and supplies for the public defence.

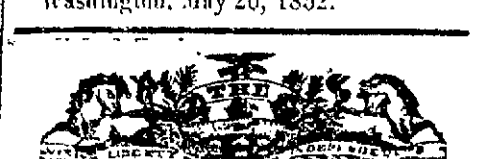
On the same occasion I directed that Governor Morgan and Alexander Cummings, of the city of New York, should be authorized by the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, to make all necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops and munitions of war in aid and assistance of the officers of the army of the United States, until communication by mails and telegraph should be completely re-established between the cities of Washington and New York. No security was required to be given by them, and either of them was authorized to act in case of inability to consult with the other.

On the same occasion I authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to advance, without requiring security, two millions of dollars of public money to John A. Dix, George Odyke, and Richard M. Blatchford, of New York, to be used by them in meeting such requisitions as should be directly consequent upon the military and naval measures necessary for the defence and support of the Government, requiring them only to act without compensation, and to report their transactions when duly called upon. The several departments of the Government at that time contained so large a number of disloyal persons that it would have been impossible to provide safety, through official agents only, for the performance of the duties thus conferred to citizens favorably known for their ability, loyalty and patriotism. The several orders issued upon these occasions were transmitted by private messengers, who pursued a circuitous way to the seaboard cities, inland across the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the Northern Lakes.

I believe that by these and other similar measures taken in that crisis, some of which were without any authority of law, the Government was saved from overthrow. I am not aware that a dollar of the public funds thus conferred without authority of law to unofficial persons was either lost or wasted, although apprehensions of such misdirections occurred to me as objections to these extraordinary proceedings, and were necessarily overlooked. I recall these transactions now because my attention has been directed to a resolution which was passed by the House of Representatives on the 30th of last month, which is in these words: "Resolved, That Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, by investing Alexander Cummings with the control of large sums of the public money and authority to purchase military supplies, without restriction, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, when the services of competent public officers were available, and by investing the Government in a vast number of contracts with persons not legitimately engaged in the business pertaining to the subject matter of such contracts, especially in the purchase of arms for future delivery, has adopted a policy highly injurious to the public service, and deserves the censure of the House."

Congress will see that I should be wanting equally in candor and in justice if I should leave the censure expressed in this resolution to rest exclusively or chiefly upon Mr. Cameron. The same sentiment is unanimously entertained by the Heads of Departments who participated in the proceedings which the House of Representatives has censured. It is due to Mr. Cameron to say that, although he fully approved the proceedings, they were not

moved nor suggested by himself; and that not only the President, but all the other Heads of Departments were at least equally responsible with him, for whatever error, wrong or fault was committed in the premises. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Washington, May 20, 1862.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL. CATTYSBURG.

Tuesday Evening, June 3, 1862.

The People's State Convention. THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion, against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand brave brethren in arms, bravely defending the perils of the held to preserve the Union of our Fathers, are requested to select the number of Delegates equal to the Legislative Representation of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in STATE CONVENTION, at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JULY next, at eleven o'clock, on said day, to nominate Candidates for the offices of AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country. A. K. MCCLURE, Chairman People's State Committee. Geo. W. HARRISBURG, Secretaries. JOHN M. SELLMAN.

We call attention to an article which we copy to day from the Repository & Transcript, of Chambersburg. It would seem that our good friends in Franklin have a warm feeling towards our present excellent Representative in Congress, Mr. McPHERSON. He has won, by his talent and energy, a character which few men of his age possess; and we hope the District will do itself a favor by demanding his important services again. The arguments put forth in the article are worth attention.

When CAMERON was ousted from the War Department, Democrats approved, and Republicans remained silent. "So says the last Compiler. And that paper adds: "We can and will endorse the powers that be," when we notice an act worthy of endorsement. Now let one simple word put our up street friend in a queer predicament. He says that Cameron was ousted for improper conduct, and the Democrats approved it. Now, when the President has come out with his message of vindication of the Secretary of War, putting at rest the calumnies against him, he says nothing, but goes on with the usual trade of "stealing—stealing—stealing."

Why does he not endorse the act of the "powers that be"? Why does he not stop the cry of "speculation"? Echo answers why? He cannot endorse any act of the Administration, because it might interfere with the programme laid out to thwart the action of the Government, and put an estoppel upon his warmly cherished hopes of party success hereafter.

The Brockbridge organs are making a very bold, and yet, withal, a very insidious attempt to identify the noble Union cause with Abolitionism, and are playing upon the prejudices of many who are opposed to the ultraism of certain men of the latter organization; and even our neighbor of the Compiler seems to wish the community to be imbued with the idea that the "Union" party is "composed of old decayed Republican fossils," and echoes the remark that it is "worse than ridiculous." No! no! The "Union" party is composed of all the true patriots of the country, who love its glorious Stars and Stripes, and who, hand in hand, Democrats and Republicans, go shoulder to shoulder to sustain the Government in its efforts to crush the unholy rebellion. Those who hold back now, with miserable fears at the success of our arms, and bright and joyful looks at the few occasional reverses our noble soldiers meet with, and do all they can to thwart the action of the "powers that be," by bold charge, and more disgraceful insinuation, to put us to be "the true Union organization!" To use the language of the Lancaster Intelligencer, copied into the last Compiler, it is "worse than ridiculous."

We learn that C. W. HOFFMAN, (coach-maker), formerly of this place, has been in the Rebel army for some time, with his three sons. He was captured a few days ago, near Linden, Va., by General Geary's command, and is now in prison at Washington. How much better to have joined his fortunes with the Union-men, than send down his name to his posterity as a traitor!

It is also said that another of our young townsmen, WESLEY CURT, was taken prisoner at the battle of Winchester—look the oath of allegiance to the U. States—was released—then joined a band of guerrillas, and has been captured again. He is good and ripe for summary process, or, at least, ought to be.

Judge Carmichael, judge of Talbot county, Md., and James Nurvell, prosecuting attorney, were arrested on the 26th ult., by order of Gen. Dix, upon charge of treason, and were lodged in Fort McHenry. There was great excitement in Eastern on the occasion, and some resistance was made, but a detachment of military was ordered to the assistance of the arresting officers, and the matter ended in a few minutes. Three other citizens were also arrested.

The Compiler, speaking of the election of Gov. Sprague as U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, says he is a Democrat—and adds, "Good again for 'little Rhody'!" We say, too, "Good for Rhody!" We are glad to see it—we are ever glad to see such Democrats as Gov. SPRAGUE elected to any office in the gift of the people. He is a patriot of the true stamp. He raised a regiment after regiment for the support of the Government against rebellion—fitted them out—led them to the field of battle—and showed by his action that he was a whole-souled patriot. You never find him attempting to thwart any action of the Government, but at once responding to every call; you never hear him finding fault with every movement of the "powers that be" to crush traitors, and throw obstacles in the way of prompt and energetic action—you never see his countenance glaze with smiles when our troops meet with a temporary repulse, nor wearing the sombre expression of regret when our flag waves triumphantly—as some modern Democrats do. No! with him his Country, is uppermost—not his party. There are in his breast no petty schemes to elevate the partisan over the patriot, and sacrifice the glorious Union for the uprising of a faction! We like such Democrats as Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island—and we are glad to find that all parties united in placing him where he is—Would that we had many more such here, who would place the glory of our Union and its interests over the petty, narrow-minded call of party.

Our blockading squadrons at the Southern ports, are doing "some business" among vessels who have been trying to "run the blockade." Four British steamers have been captured within a short time, who were taking in supplies for the Rebels. One of them had 1,400 kegs of powder, 50 cases of rifles, 800 bags of coffee, quinine, &c.—cargo valued at \$300,000—The others had all valuable cargoes. The last was captured on the 24th, and a large cargo of liquors, clothes, medicines and English rifles. This shows that our blockading squadron is not so "inefficient" as the London Times would make it—and will furnish good "prize-money" for our gallant sailors.

Quarter Master Wilson, U. S. Army, has advertised for Proposals for 5,000 Cavalry Horses for the Army—2,500 to be delivered at Perryville, Md.; 1,500 at Chicago; and 1,000 at Indianapolis, Indiana. The proposals will be received at Harrisburg, Chicago, and Indianapolis, until the 5th inst. The horses to be sound—not less than six nor more than eight years old—not less than 15 hands high, of dark colors, and adapted to military service.

The call for more troops has been countermanded by the Governor, the emergency which seemed to require them having passed away.

During the severe storm of Wednesday night week, the house of Mr. Harry Miller, near Greencastle, was struck by lightning. The fluid ran down the wall several feet until it reached the second story, when it passed from the wall to the bed in which Mr. and Mrs. Miller lay, striking the former in the back, and killing him instantly. Mrs. Miller was also badly burned, but slight hopes are entertained of her recovery. It is less than a year since this young couple were married.

Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, has resigned, and been unanimously re-elected Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The President, J. Edgar Thompson, is about to depart for Europe for the benefit of his health, and Mr. Scott will take the management of the responsible concern.

For the Adams Sentinel. Mr. HARPER:—Dear Sir:—Will you please give the following a place in your excellent paper:

I have noticed in the "Star" the names of Col. JOHN WOLFE, and Lieut. E. G. FAHNESTOCK, excellent gentlemen, announced for State Senator. Allow me, sir, to suggest also the name of D. McCORMACK, Esq., of Gettysburg—a gentleman eminently qualified to discharge the duties required of a State Senator. All who know him (and his acquaintance is very extensive through the County) know that he is a thorough Union man—a patriot worthy of the vote of every elector in the County. He stood nobly in the recent "contested" case, where it was intended to defeat the majority of the honest voters out of their choice of a Representative last fall, and put their scheming to flight.

Most Respectfully. Gen. Dix has been transferred from the command of the U. S. forces in the Maryland Department, at Baltimore, to Fort Monroe and Norfolk. Gen. Wool succeeds him.

Seven hundred Mormons arrived at New York, on Sunday, from Liverpool, in the ship John J. Boyd.

THE LOSSES IN THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.—General Beauregard's official report of the battle of Shiloh has been published. He reports his loss in killed on the field 1,728; wounded 8,012. The Union loss is officially reported to have been—killed 1,785, wounded 7,982. According to these figures we lost seven more in killed than the Rebels, and they had thirty more wounded than we had. Our loss in missing was, however, much heavier than that of the Rebels. Their missing are reported to be 959; our missing were 3,956. The missing on our side were principally the prisoners taken with General Prentiss.

LATEST War Intelligence.

The struggle for the possession of Richmond has commenced in dread earnest, and Gen. McClellan's brief despatch tells us of a battle disastrously begun but most gloriously ended. Taking advantage of a terrible storm which had flooded the valley of the Chickahominy, the Rebels, probably thinking we would be unable to bring up reinforcements, attacked Gen. Casey's Division on Saturday, with superior numbers. The division gave way and caused a temporary confusion, during which guns and baggage were lost. Gen. Heintzelman and Kearney, however, gallantly brought their divisions up and checked the enemy. Generals Sedgwick and Richardson's Divisions succeeded with great exertions in fighting across the river, and drove the enemy back at the point of the bayonet. On Sunday morning the Rebels renewed the fight but were everywhere repulsed. We took many prisoners, including Gen. Pettigrew, of South Carolina, and Col. Long. Our loss is heavy, but that of the enemy enormous. Gen. McClellan dwells particularly on the fine bayonet charges made by our troops. A remarkable incident of the battle was that it was viewed from a balloon connected with the earth by a telegraphic wire, and every movement of the enemy instantaneously reported to General McClellan.

The Rebel triumph in the valley of the Shenandoah has been short-lived, and there is a fair prospect that it will end in a serious disaster to them. The National troops are rapidly concentrating around Jackson's forces, and a rapid retreat will alone save them from defeat and capture. On Friday Front Royal, the scene of the disaster to the First Maryland Regiment, was repossessed by our forces after a short and decisive action. Our forces advanced with such rapidity that the enemy were surprised and driven out before they were able to burn the bridges over the Shenandoah. Fifteen of our own troops, captured a week ago, were recaptured, including several officers, and one hundred and fifty of the enemy, including a Captain and two Lieutenants, taken prisoners. A large amount of transportation, with two engines and eleven rail-road cars, were also captured. Our loss was but eight killed and five wounded. Official advices from General Banks state that our cavalry, under Colonel De Forest, took possession of Martinsburg on Saturday morning and advanced several miles beyond that place, where they encountered and defeated a portion of the Rebel cavalry. From these indications we judge that the Rebels are retreating from the valley.

A special despatch dated at Harper's Ferry, Friday, says that all was quiet there. The Rebels had evacuated Charles-town and Martinsburg, and the refugees were returning home in large numbers. The damage done to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is slight, and it can be put in running order again in two days.

We learn with pleasure that Col. Kenley is certainly still living and at Winchester, suffering from wounds received in the battle at Front Royal. The Government will, no doubt, make arrangements for his prompt exchange and release.

Despatches from Corinth, under date of 30th (Friday), report that the rebels commenced to retreat on Wednesday night. They are moving southward from Grand Junction, the destruction of the bridge on the Mobile Railroad forcing them to abandon that route. General Halleck says that the works at Corinth were exceedingly strong, and that the enemy cannot and will not attempt to storm them. He destroyed an immense amount of public and private property at Corinth, and for miles out the roads are strewn with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away by the flying Rebels. A large number of prisoners, estimated by Gen. Pope at two thousand, have been captured. Gen. Beauregard, it is thought, mistaking his army, which was much discouraged and demoralized, or he would not have abandoned so strong a position.

A despatch from Cairo, and therefore not reliable, says that the Rebels are preparing to retreat from Fort Pillow and have abandoned their gunboats. Yicksburg, it is also reported via Cairo, has surrendered to our fleet. Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, has been occupied by our forces and the Rebel legislature has scattered. Governor Reeder had fled from the State.

The New York Eleventh Regiment, militia, one of those recently called out, has disgraced itself at Harper's Ferry, by refusing to be sworn in, on the ground that they were out for the defence of Washington and would go nowhere else. General Saxton rejected the whole Regiment, telling them that he did not want towards in his command and that they could find their way home at their own expense.

Gen. McClellan's despatches show that the battle at Hanover Court House was quite a serious and important affair, and resulted in the complete rout of the Rebels. We have taken five hundred prisoners and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is set down at one thousand. One hundred of their dead were left on the field. Our loss was less than four hundred in killed, wounded and missing. The prisoners taken are principally Georgians and North Carolinians. The latter express themselves as very tired of the war.

Accounts from Arkansas are, that Little Rock has been fully occupied by the U. S. troops, and the citizens that remained there were decidedly loyal to the Union. The Arkansas Legislature had scattered, and Gov. Reeder had fled from the State. Yicksburg had surrendered to the U. S. forces.

Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, was on Wednesday elected Senator from that State, for six years, from the 4th of March next. He had 42 out of 108 votes; no candidate was named against him. Gov. Sprague takes the place of Senator Simmons.

Beauregard's official report of the battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing is published. He confesses to a loss in the two days' fighting of over 10,000 in killed, wounded and missing. He is severe on some portions of his force for cowardice and pillage.

The Fall of Corinth.

THE REBELS DRIVEN FROM THEIR POSSESSIONS.

On Wednesday a strong reconnoitering force, in three columns, from the divisions of Gen. Thomas, General Buell and Gen. Pope, pushed up towards the Rebel lines with vigor, being soon engaged in a sharp skirmish; the brunt of the fighting fell on the body of General Pope's men, who drove loss, as did also the other columns of the reconnoissance. Our troops advanced with in gush of the hostile lines, and it was thought that the general engagement would surely have been opened by the Rebels on Thursday morning. When that time arrived, however, the expected attack was not made; in place of it General Pope opened fire upon a battery of the enemy, which he held sheltered for an hour, receiving in return a smart fire. At the end of the hour the enemy pulled down their flag, retired and left the work in our possession. Heavy batteries were also advanced by General Sherman, and three of our divisions were quickly in the Rebel advanced works, and found Corinth in flames and the Rebels retreating. Conflicting accounts prevailed as to the Rebel movements. Prisoners reported that he had left for Okaloosa, a point on the Mobile and Ohio railroad about seventy-five miles (not one hundred and fifty as stated in the despatch) South of Corinth. General Halleck's despatch states that the enemy was believed to be in strong force some four or five miles South of Corinth, near the line of the Mobile railroad.

The particulars of the evacuation state that the running of the Rebel trains was heard during the whole of Thursday night Friday morning several explosions were heard and our troops at once pressed forward and the place was found deserted. Prisoners captured state that the evacuation commenced at sundown the previous day, and that the retreat was made in three directions, Beauregard avowing a purpose to throw himself on both flanks of our army. Our cavalry were out seeking the enemy, and a party of them had been caught eight miles below Corinth, attempting to burn a bridge on the Mobile railroad. Forty were captured. Corinth was only partially burned, the citizens saving some fifty of the houses. Previous to the retreat the Rebels had learned that a long bridge on the Mobile Railroad, forty miles south of Corinth, had been destroyed by our cavalry. They also found that General Pope's two hundred pound Parrots enfiladed their camps, killing during the first day's fight eighty men and one hundred horses. The rebel works at Corinth were of great strength.

A letter to the Washington Star, dated on Thursday, at Harper's Ferry, says:

On Wednesday a reconnoissance was made to Charlestown. The One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, with a section of Reynolds's Battery, passed through the town, and found the enemy in strong force of artillery and cavalry. Nine guns were counted. A sharp skirmish was had, when our forces withdrew in good order. The enemy followed for some four miles with cavalry, but another section of the battery had been despatched to the assistance of the first, which was sufficient to hold the enemy in check. A large number of the enemy were killed and wounded, and several prisoners are reported taken. A large number of horses (200) were brought in, with sabres, pistols and muskets, &c. On the return of the expedition, the whole force was placed in position on Bolivar Heights, a strong one by nature, and more so against a large army. Our entire strength we know, and that is enough. We feel safe, and only want Success to try us. As we felt quite sure of an attack, it was interesting to see how coolly the officers and men went about their duties.

Files of New Orleans papers to the 18th May received by the arrival of the steamer Matanzas furnish a variety of interesting intelligence in relation to the condition and progress of affairs in that city, to the reproduction of which we devote considerable space. General Butler displays no lack of vigor and promptitude in governing the city. He has suppressed seditious newspapers; seized a large quantity of gold secreted in the office of the Consul for the Netherlands; stopped the circulation of "Confederate" money; sentenced parties who have violated their parole, given at Fort Jackson, to be shot; ordered a company of the "British Guard," who had sent their arms and uniforms to Beauregard, to follow them to the Rebel camp, and showers about his orders, remonstrances and arguments against rebellion with the utmost perseverance and decision. Among other things the New Orleans papers bring us, are two letters of diverse yet striking interest. One is from Mr. Jacob Barker, a prominent citizen of New Orleans, arguing against the destruction of cotton, and looking very strongly toward a reconstruction of the Union. The other is from Mr. Root, the Rebel Commissioner at Madrid, confessing, in doleful terms, the utter improbability of foreign interference in behalf of the "Confederacy."

A singular armistice was agreed upon with the guerrillas in Western Virginia on May 18. It was arranged between Col. Rathbone, of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment, and Capt. Donnan, Hays and Lilcut, of the guerrillas, that hostilities should cease for eight days, and in the meantime the Rebels should withdraw from without our lines, and in case the city of Richmond was captured they should surrender themselves as prisoners of war. The last heard of the Rebels they were on the west fork of the Little Kanawha river, going southward. The National forces at Spencer were being supplied from Ravenswood. A few days ago a wagon-load of provisions was attacked by guerrillas, about eight miles from the former place, and the guards—eleven in number—fled for their lives. The Rebels killed two of the horses and burnt the wagons in the road.

Among our men who fought for the Union at Pittsburg Landing, was Henry Clay—grandson of the illustrious Statesman—a son of Henry Clay who fell at Buena Vista. It is not always that great men have their talent or patriotism reflected in their offspring. But the gallant Harry of the West still lives in the loyalty of some of his descendants. Daniel Webster's son, Fletcher, is also in the Union service.

Beauregard's official report of the battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing is published. He confesses to a loss in the two days' fighting of over 10,000 in killed, wounded and missing. He is severe on some portions of his force for cowardice and pillage.

Snakes.

Perhaps there is no term more appropriate to Northern sympathizers with the Slaveholders' rebellion, than that of "snakes."

Therefore, when you hear a man grumble about the "taxes," and attempting to alarm the public mind about the cost of the war, set him down for a "snake."

When you hear a man bellowing about "abolitionism," set him down for a "snake."

When you hear a man talk about compromising with the rebels, set him down for a "snake."

When you hear a man talk about the Administration violating the Constitution, set him down for a "snake."

When you hear a man howl and lament against arresting Northern traitors, set him down for a "snake."

When you hear a man blurt about negroes swarming into the North and supplanting Northern laborers, set him down for a "snake."

In a word if you hear a man say anything short of the unconditional submission of the rebels, and the use of all the means in the power of the Administration to crush the rebellion, set him down for a "snake."

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.—The Wash-

ington correspondent of the New York Post represents Mr. Lincoln's views as follows:

"If worst comes to worst there can be no doubt that the President will drop an attempt at conciliation, and give the South his choice between utter desolation and a return to the Union. The time for this has not yet come, is Mr. Lincoln's position. The people of the loyal States must first be fully convinced that the rebellion cannot be crushed by ordinary means—then the hour will have arrived for the overthrow of every institution in the South that makes Union impossible. Such, I understand, are the views of the President, as expressed to his friends."

The Folly of Trying to Conciliate.

Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D., of Kentucky, and uncle of Buchanan's Rebel Vice President, in a late able speech at Cincinnati, showed the folly of attempting to conciliate the rebels. He said: "It is an error to suppose that to treat with an enemy at all, is through mercy, if that enemy is one that by every conceivable means has shut his heart against you, and is determined to ruin you."

The danger becomes greater, greater and greater. I know what I am referring to—I know I am speaking of things that have transpired thirty years ago. I know that these men who seek to subvert the Constitution are not capable of being conciliated, and the only way to treat them is to crush them, and to crush them is the only thing to be done."

Important from Mexico.

Recent news from Mexico is of great importance, indicating that the French troops there were on the point of being overwhelmed and destroyed. Some 30,000 Mexican troops, with a great many guns, were assembling in the vicinity of the City of Mexico. What adds to the difficulty of the French troops is the non-sympathy of their countrymen in the City of Mexico, who have issued a manifesto taking strong ground against the action of Napoleon's government and its advisers in Mexico, and declaring that its policy is fatal to their interests.

Of all the negroes liberated under the act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, not a single one, it is stated, has come North. On the contrary, negroes who were North, are going there. There is no doubt that if slavery was abolished in the South, not only those negroes now there would remain there, but the North would get rid of those now here. The South is the natural home of the negro, and he is only driven from it by the oppression of slavery.

The Norfolk Day Book, which was permitted to continue its issue by General Wool after the occupation of Norfolk by the Federal forces on condition that it should be respectful in its tone, has been suppressed in consequence of a communication in that paper, signed "Inquirer," which, in severe language, assails those Union citizens who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. A meeting was held in which the course of the paper was discussed, and a committee having waited upon General Wool and stated their request that the paper should be stopped, he acquiesced and the order was issued.

Quite a spirited skirmish took place on the 18th, near Zanes, on the Little Red river, Arkansas, between about 250 men of General Osterhouse's Division, and some 600 Rebels under Colonels Cleman and Hick, in which the latter were routed with a loss of 18 left on the field, and quite a number wounded. Our loss was 15 killed and 34 wounded. The Rebels have burned all the bridges across the Bayou des Arcs and Cypress, and 10,000 bales of cotton have been consumed on the Arkansas river by order of General Beauregard.

Even the female secessionists seem to be filled with the spirit of demons. A despatch from Baltimore states that reports from Williamsport say that as our troops retreated through Winchester, the women fired upon them with pistols from the doors and windows, and that the sick left in the hospitals were most brutally treated and some of them wounded.

At Fortress Monroe, recently, a number of flour barrels were received which were marked, "eggs—handle with care." They were addressed to private parties, but some army official opened said barrels, when the eggs were found to be made of glass with long necks, and their contents were found to consist of the oil of corn.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times says that the imperial family of France, in all its branches, is in favor of the preservation of the American Union, and that this fact furnishes encouragement for the belief that no idea of intervention is entertained by the French Government.

It is estimated that nearly half a million of men are in readiness to march to the call of the President. It was no sooner believed to be necessary than the towns and cities, hills and valleys teemed with strong arms and brave hearts to follow the Stars and Stripes in defence of the Constitution and Liberty.

WASHINGTON, May 20.

The excitement of the retreat of General Banks has created an intense excitement here. The town is filled with refugees and escaped soldiers, who give the most horrible account of the sufferings of the Union men. Many of them left their families behind to escape death.

A regular Union force destroyed the rebel newspaper office in which the Hagerstown Mail was published. The presses, type and other materials were totally demolished, together with the building. The building being the property of a Union man, that party at once raised funds, and compensated the owner fully for his loss. The proprietor fled for his life. Among the papers of the rebel editor was found the following letter, which was addressed to him by the lamented Colonel Kenley, who fell gallantly at the head of his regiment, which the editor refused to publish. The letter reads as follows:

HAGERSTOWN, Aug. 13, 1861.

Sir:—My attention has been called to an article in your issue of Friday last, which reflects upon the loyalty of the 1st Maryland Regiment. It states that twenty-five had deserted from it and joined the Confederates. This statement is simply and unqualifiedly false. Of those who are now or have been absent without leave, for the purpose of returning to see their friends in Baltimore, not one has, to my knowledge, left the State of Maryland, or has an idea of so doing, least of all to join those who are in arms to overthrow the Government of the United States.

Your obedient servant, JOHN R. KENLEY, Colonel 1st Maryland Regiment.

The treatment of our sick in the hospitals at Winchester is represented as most horrible. The rebels entered with a black flag flying, and ran their bayonets into the bodies of sick men lying defenceless in their beds.

A LOUISIANA CONGRESSMAN STILL FOR THE UNION.—An officer in the Massachusetts 31st writes from New Orleans as follows:

"Last night the officer of the guard at the St. Charles was accosted by a gentleman whom he found to be Bouigny, one of the last Representatives whom Louisiana sent to Congress, and who held out for the Union long after his State had seceded. Since that time that man has fought no less than seven duels—nearly one a month—solely on account of his Union sentiments. He is now a maimed man, his left hand shattered and left arm paralyzed and one or both of his feet injured. That is literally 'standing up for the Union', and he says he is still as strong a Union man as ever. All honor to him and all like him! May they be many."

SUFFERINGS OF THE UNIONISTS OF EAST TENNESSEE.—Although the Rebel authorities in East Tennessee, forbade Unionists leaving the State under pain of death, shooting and sabring all who attempted to do so, and promised an amnesty to all who returned, Mrs. Maynard, wife of the Hon. Honore Maynard, member of Congress, was compelled to leave her home and property in Knoxville, Tenn., at 36 hours notice, and depart the State. The wife of Governor Johnson, dying of consumption, and separated from her gallant husband, was also recently made the object of Rebel insolence and cruelty. While thus sundered from her husband, and suffering with bodily affliction, she received a message similar to the one sent to Mrs. Maynard.

Well may the Nashville Union exclaim: "The cruel barbarities of Claverhouse, the persecutor of the Scottish Covenanters, never reached a greater depth of brutal malignity than this deed of Col. W. M. Churchill, of the Rebel army, at Knoxville. Its enormity is so great that no comment can lighten the natural indignation aroused in every bosom at the simple recital of the fact. Fortunately some one was sagacious enough to suggest that this inhumanity to a sick lady on account of her husband's loyalty would injure the Confederate cause, and the order was countermanded. How long will men and women advocate a cause stained with such inhuman outrages?"

THREE MEN OVER NIAGARA FALLS.—Three men were swept over Niagara Falls on Sunday morning. The men were seen putting out from the Canada side, near Chippewa, with the evident intention of landing near the south end of Goat Island. After getting out a short distance the current was found too strong for them, the recent high wind up the lake was still forcing more than a usual quantity of water through the river, and although they made every exertion to stem the rushing tide, yet their efforts were entirely unavailing. They were seen, after battling for a time desperately against the current, to draw their oars from the water and sit motionless in the boat, resigned to their fate. In this condition they were swept over the Falls. The names of the unfortunate men were not obtained.

The fire in Atlanta, Georgia, which occurred on Sunday, the 11th inst., was very destructive. Two large store houses, three grocery stores, one boarding house, and a brick warehouse, full of stores belonging to the Confederate Government, were destroyed. Among other articles consumed were 1,085 bales of cotton, 690,000 pounds of bacon and 200 casks of rice. Loss about \$150,000.

The English steamer Stettin, captured whilst attempting to run the blockade at Charleston, arrived at New York on Friday in charge of a prize crew. The Stettin is a propeller of 800 tons burthen, and has a cargo valued at half a million of dollars.

In a recent election in Shelbyville, Tennessee, the Unionists had a decided victory. T. H. Caldwell, the Union candidate for Chancellor, received 510 votes, and B. L. Ridley, the Rebel candidate, but 68 votes.

A letter received at Washington from General McClellan's army states that Mrs. General Lee and her two daughters were found on Monday last, near Old Church—a point above Richmond now occupied by our forces—and were sent under guard to the White House. Mrs. Lee, expressed great surprise that our troops had got so far north of Richmond.

From the Franklin Repository and Transcript

The time has come when the people of Pennsylvania should turn their attention to the subject of the election of persons to represent them in the next Congress. Yearself and readers being more immediately interested in the representative of the Seventeenth district, there surely can be no harm in an interchange of opinion as to the person to become the nominee of the friends of the Administration here the coming Fall.

Shall it be a new man? By all means, if the present representative has proved unequal to, or unworthy of the trust; but if the sole reason for a change be to make room for some person else, it is submitted that now is not the time, if ever, indeed, it was proper, to allow mere personal considerations to control in the selection of individuals to fill great and responsible trusts. The present is an important epoch in our national history. Not to speak of other departments of the government, we want true and tried men as legislators. If ever the Northern policy of rotating out of office its able and faithful representatives were right, there are certainly considerations at present important enough to cause its temporary suspension, if not total abandonment. By as much as an experienced legislator has influence in council more than a new and untried man, in such degree will the duties of the future Congressman excel in importance those of the present. Questions never dreamed of in the infancy of the Republic press for solution. Our sectional domestic concerns, and our foreign relations, complicated because of our altered domestic condition, will need to be approached and discussed in a statesmanlike and discreet manner. In this emergency, who so likely to serve the public faithfully and well as the trusted and experienced legislator of the past?

Besides, rotation in office, as a principle, means nothing more than that every man has a right to office, providing he can obtain it. It surely cannot mean that every man must, of right, and without denial, be placed in an office; for, if it does, the vast majority of men go down to their graves smothered under this injury inflicted by their fellows. The number of men who can represent a district in Congress in a generation is very small—but an infinitesimal part of the constituency. What, then, are the honest masses for the aspirations of particular individuals, so that they be honestly and faithfully served by those whom they entrust with their interests?

These remarks are suggested to no adulatory spirit or with intention to disparage any gentleman of this or any other county in the district who may desire the nomination of the administration party to Congress. They are made by one of the people to the people, in the exercise of that crowning right of American citizenship, free discussion.

Has Edward McPherson failed to be equal to the standard of an honest, faithful and capable representative? That gentleman, the truth is, by his courteous and dignified bearing, unimpaired devotion to public duties and interests and constant exhibition and development of ability and talent, has attained a position in the present Congress, of which his constituency may well be proud. No gentleman of his years on the floor of the House is his superior as a debater. His two speeches, portraying the nature and objects of the disunion conspiracy, have gained him a reputation beyond his native State and elicited compliments from distinguished sources. But it is as a practical man that Mr. McPherson is most esteemed in the present Congress. As one of the regents of that great national scientific establishment, the Smithsonian Institute, and member of two standing and several select committees, he has earned the plaudits of his fellow members and others by his industry and energy, whilst as the originator of several bills intended to prevent the needless expenditure of public money, at a time when it is eminently wise to husband all our resources, he cannot but be entitled to at least a share of the public gratitude. As regards Mr. McPherson's political course, his votes and speeches show him all the time to have given an unwavering support to the policy of the President, and we very much mistake the sentiment of Pennsylvania, if President Lincoln has not his hearty endorsement in his unequalled management of public affairs at the most trying times since we have been a government.

It were well to consider whether it be not the true policy to retain faithful representatives in office a series of years. The history of our national legislation shows that those representatives who have been retained in their places by an appreciative constituency, have invariably become men of commanding influence; those from the South, devoted to its interest, having been able to control the policy of the government for more than a quarter of a century.

Twice, when the district was close and considered debatable ground, Mr. McPherson was elected by handsome majorities over distinguished and tireless competitors. It would be an acknowledgment, not undeserved, of the industry and zeal with which he prosecuted to a successful issue two doubtful campaigns, to allow him to bear off the easy honors of the ensuing October.

The friends of Mr. McPherson, be assured, ask for him a fair and impartial hearing at the bar of public opinion. They will not be factious, but will urge with zeal the nomination of their favorite candidate. If his public services justify his retention in his present place, then do they ask his re-nomination; whilst if the public interest would be better subserved by the return of the old rather than a new member, then, too, they do not only ask his re-nomination, but call to their aid all friends of the Administration heretofore indifferent as to whether Mr. McPherson or a new man should be returned.

VOTER.

Rebel Inhumanity.

A letter from Mr. Ruby, of Shippensburg, to Mr. Ruby, of Shippensburg, in McCallan's division, speaking of the had fought battle at Williamsburg, says:

"Our army has learned a lesson at Williamsburg, and is not so ready to pitch into the rear guard of the rebels until we are known of their position, strength, &c., and what force may be at hand to route and capture them. For the want of this precaution we were losing the battle at Williamsburg. Our loss in killed and wounded on that occasion, is greater than generally supposed—that of the rebels about the same as ours. To show with what desperation the battle was fought, a Lieutenant of a Michigan regiment now encamped near us, states that of 1100 men engaged in the battle, only about 400 were left, with five commissioned officers—the rest having been lost.

The rebels treat our soldiers like dogs—in many cases you could see lying on the battle field, our men who had been wounded with their throats cut from ear to ear! Two of our teamsters were found this morning, along the road, HANGING BY THEIR BELLS FROM THE THROATS OF A TREE, WITH THEIR THROATS CUT! Such barbarism chills the blood of humanity. Many of our soldiers, exasperated at this barbarism, are driven to desperation, and determined to take no more prisoners in battle.

Several School Children Killed and Wounded.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

Yesterday afternoon the German Lutheran Church, on Market street, opposite the new German Catholic Church, Centre Wheeling, was partly blown down by the violent wind which prevailed. The roof of the building, and about half of both the northern and southern walls were blown down, the greater part of the bricks and heavy timbers falling upon the church floor. In the basement of the building were some thirty or forty school children, and the floor giving way, with a terrible crash, beneath the weight, the whole wreck fell upon them. The greater number of the children managed to escape, and gained the street in safety, but some three or four were killed and many wounded and crushed in a terrible manner. Hundreds of citizens were soon at work removing the wreck, and the killed and wounded were taken out one by one. Agonized groans of the helpless children could be heard as the work of removing the wreck was in progress, and the distress and suspense of doubting parents, brothers and sisters, was enough to move the stoutest heart.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—A sad affair growing out of the present war occurred at No 332 Avenue A, on Sunday evening—Some months ago, it appears, a Frenchman named Jean Philippe joined the Excelsior Brigade and departed for Washington, leaving behind him a wife and an interesting child about five years old. On Saturday Madame Philippe received a letter from the seat of war announcing the death of her husband in a recent engagement. She was devotedly attached to the brave fellow, and so terrible was the shock produced by the sad tidings that her reason was dethroned, and she determined to follow her husband even to the grave. Accordingly, on Sunday she made the necessary preparations for the disposition of her remains, when the curtain should fall upon the last act of the melancholy tragedy. She determined to destroy the life of her child also, and thus complete the drama by killing herself. Having procured a phial of laudanum, she administered a portion of the poison to her offspring and then swallowed the balance herself. Some hours afterwards the unhappy woman was discovered to be in a dying condition, with her child folded closely to her bosom. She was immediately removed to Bellevue Hospital for medical attendance, but died in an hour or so after her admission. The child lingered until yesterday afternoon, when it succumbed to the influence of the poisonous draught and expired about three o'clock.—N. Y. Herald.

In Cazenovia, New York, recently, a district school gave an exhibition, embracing a dramatic scene in which a deserter was to be shot. The act was performed, and the lad who acted the part, (a son of Rev. E. Swan,) fell dead upon the stage. It was found that in loading the gun a brass ferule on the ramrod had slipped from its place and remained in the barrel. The aim was but too true, and the ferule struck him in the side, fracturing two ribs and coming out through the back.

A NEGRO SELLING HIS OWN CHILDREN.—The Wheeling (Va.) Press states, a number of years ago a free black man of Washington raised sufficient money to purchase a black woman. By her he has since raised a family of six or seven children. As by the law of the District the child follows the condition of the mother, of course these children are his slaves. He has therefore filed his claim, and asked payment from the Government, valuing his piteousness at \$300 each.

Regarding the recent election in Nashville, the Nashville Union of May 23, says: "The general return shows a most cheering increase of Union sentiment. In June, 1861, the vote against separation in the city was about 300. Now the Union vote is about 1,000, although more than one-third of the Union Voters was not polled, because few regarded the election as valid, or believed it would amount to anything. In the Fourth Ward the vote stands, Brien, 63; Foster, 66. Foster's majority is only 190 in the city, when he expected at least 1,000. The result shows clearly a decided advance in the Union strength."

Memphis is said to be overrun by guerrillas, garrotes and murderers. An old man, a clear dealer, was recently strangled and robbed of \$15,000 in specie during a thunder storm at night.

The Western Sanitary Commission, whose headquarters are in St. Louis, reports that the whole number of patients admitted into the fifteen hospitals under their care, to date, is 19,467. Of these, 1,400 have died. There have been 162 additional deaths on floating hospitals in transit, at McDowell's military prison, the St. Louis Arsenal, and at private houses, thus making the grand total 1,562; 15,717 have been furloughed, discharged, or returned to their regiments, and 8,750 remain.

The Adams Sentinel and General Advertiser.

The steamers *Manzanar*, arrived at New York, brings New Orleans papers and the mail to 18th ult. There is nothing in this arrival from our fleet up the Mississippi. General Butler has forbidden the circulation of "Confederate" notes, has suppressed the *Bee* and the *Crescent*, and forbade the observance of Jeff. Davis' birthday. He has also ordered the distribution of a quantity of beef and sugar, captured from the Rebels, among the poor of the city, and comments severely on the failure of the richer Rebels to provide for the necessities of the poor. His order in relation to females insulting soldiers is explained to mean that they will be subjected to the same punishment which the local laws of the city award to respectable women, namely, imprisonment in the calaboose. Brigadier General Shepley has been appointed Military Commandant of New Orleans. W. B. Mansford, who was the leader of the party that tore down the national flag from the Mint, and several parties who were connected with the Mint before the rebellion, have been arrested. There had been further arrivals of troops at New Orleans from Ship Island.

SINGULAR FANCY.—The West Chester Republican records the death of an old man who has kept his coffin in his house for thirty years. Until within a few years he resided on a small farm three miles from West Chester. On one occasion he cut down a fine walnut tree growing on his place, had it sawed into boards, and the coffin was made from a portion of the lumber. Without communicating his purpose to any one, he took the board to a cabinet maker, had the coffin made, and one day it came home while he was absent, causing considerable consternation in his family. He was rather an eccentric person, but a kind neighbor and a good citizen. Last week this uncomfortable reminder of death was brought forth, varnished, and he was carried in it to the grave.

Our neighbor POLLEY has just completed a very neat brick building opposite the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. Cook have everything in very beautiful order. The former has every variety of Stoves of the rarest patterns, and at very cheap rates; whilst friend Cook attends to the Tin-work, Spouting, &c. promptly, and executes work in the best manner. Give them a call in their new habitation.

SHRADS & BEHLER'S Store is well worthy of a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is stored full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Plated Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house-furnishing line. Lard Presses, &c. &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large also, Coal, of every kind.

Married.

On the 27th ult., by Rev. A. Essick, at the house of the bride's father, Rev. E. R. SEBASTIAN, of Salina, Pa., to Miss MARY JANE HOWARD, daughter of William Howard, of Adams county.

In the month of May, 1861, in Adams county, by Rev. J. S. T. M. WILLIAM FREEMAN, of Huntington, to Miss MILLIE E. MOUL, of York Springs.

Died.

On the 15th ult., MARY ALICE, daughter of Albert and Elizabeth Storm, of Hamilton township, aged 7 years 2 months and 27 days.

On the 20th of April, at "Bradford's Fields," near Pittsburgh, GEORGE H. BELL, Esq., formerly of this county, aged 54 years.

On Friday week, in Franklin township, Mr. HENRY HAKE, aged 72 years 8 months and 9 days.

On the 17th ult., in McVeytown, Mifflin county, Pa., MARY D. CLARKE, eldest daughter of Rev. D. Clarke, formerly pastor of the Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church in this county, aged about 21 years. She was a most estimable young lady, and died triumphant in the faith of Jesus.

Of Obligatory notices exceeding six lines will hereafter be charged at half our usual advertising rates for all over that number of lines.

Election—Ever-Green Cemetery.

An election for a President and seven Managers of Ever-Green Cemetery Association, to serve for one year, will be held on the 10th day of June, 1861, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at McCaughy's Hall, in the Borough of Gettysburg.

H. J. STAHL, Sec'y.

June 3.

To Bridge Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Adams county, until Friday, June 29th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for building a wooden BRIDGE across Conowing Creek, at JOSEPH LITZ'S MILL, on the road leading from Hanover to Oxford. The Bridge is to be built after the style of "Burr's Patent," one span, 92 feet long. The stone for the masonry can be had near the Bridge—the Bridge is to be constructed of the best River White Pine.

Plans and specifications for the Bridge can be seen by persons wishing to bid on the day of letting or by application to J. M. Walter, Clerk to Commissioners.

JAMES H. MARSHALL, WM. B. GARDNER, PHILIP M. MYERS, Commissioners of Adams county.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

To All Interested in Physical Education.

Whereas established in Boston, Mass., a Normal School for the instruction of Physical Education, in which persons of either sex are prepared to teach the new system of gymnastics, to ladies or gentlemen of average capacity and industry, can graduate at the end of the regular course of ten weeks.

The new professor is exceedingly pleasant, healthy and profitable!

There are two courses during the year, the first beginning on the 2d of January, and the second on the 3d of July.

All who may be interested, can send for a full Circular to Dr. Dio Lewis, Box 12, Boston, Mass.

AGRO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice Flour and Gelatin, for sale at

Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Baking powder in use, at

Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

MRS. WINSLOW'S soothing Syrup for Children, at

Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

BURNETT'S Cornsain, Wood's Hair Restorative, Shilling Hair Tonic, and other preparations for sale at

Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self Cure, by one who once himself after being afflicted to great extent through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y., by enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

March 12. 1y

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—TUESDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour.....\$4 75 to 5 00
Red Wheat.....95 to 1 00
White Wheat.....1 05 to 1 15
Corn old Yellow.....32 to 34
Rye.....22 to 24
Rye Flour.....2 75
Buckwheat.....40 to 45
Buckwheat Meal.....1 75
Clover Seed.....4 00
Timothy Seed.....1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed.....1 40
Oats.....2 00 to 2 10
Barley.....35 to 38
Plaster of Paris, per ton.....6 50
Do.....per bag.....1 00
Guano per hundred.....1 25 to 3 50

BALTIMORE—TUESDAY LAST.

Flour.....\$3 25 to 3 50
Wheat.....1 18 to 1 40
Rye.....70 to 72
Corn.....50 to 60
Oats.....39 to 40
Clover Seed.....4 75 to 5 00
Timothy Seed.....2 00 to 2 10
Barley.....4 00 to 4 25
Beef (in Bundles).....16 00 to 18 00
Do (loose).....14 00 to 15 00

HOUSTON—TUESDAY LAST.

Flour per bbl., from Wagon.....\$4 50 to 4 70
Wheat, per bushel.....1 00 to 1 10
Rye.....60 to 62
Corn.....40 to 42
Oats.....30 to 32
Clover Seed.....4 25
Timothy Seed.....1 20
Plaster Paris, per ton.....7 00

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
NO 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St., Boston, are our Agents for the S. M. Pettengill & Co. in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on favorable terms, a FARM, situated in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, Pa., containing 100 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of John Palmer, David Biehl and D. Hiebler, two miles from Seaford's mill. There are 10 acres of Timber, and a large quantity of excellent Meadow. The farm is nearly all improved—the land can be had with 3 miles at a very low rate. The improvements are a one-and-a-half-story LOG HOUSE, and barn; a young Orchard, Apple and Pear trees. The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber, residing on the farm May 27—9t.

GEORGE BAIR.

Valuable Town Property AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, the HOUSE in which he has been residing for the last six years, situated in Adams county, a few doors north of the Court-house, between the properties of E. B. Kuehler, Esq., and the Messrs. Banner. The property is in excellent condition, having been thoroughly repaired. It is abundantly provided with water, having a hydrant of soft water, and also a never-failing well, with excellent pump. The house itself has a dry cellar, plastered gables in the front house, and all of the rooms papered, and all of them, front and back, furnished with Gas stoves, and all the modern conveniences. Persons desiring of viewing the property may call on the subscriber, now occupying it.

F. A. MUEHLBERG, Jr.

March 19.

Notice to Tax-payers.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the County Commissioners will make an ABATEMENT OF FIVE PER CENT upon all State and County taxes assessed for the year 1862 that shall be paid to Collectors on or before Tuesday, the 1st day of July. Collectors will be required to call on tax-payers on or before the above date, and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners.

J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

April 29.

1862. Spring Millinery. 1862.

MISS MCGIBBAY having just returned from New York City, is now opening an unusual large assortment of BONNETS and TRIMMINGS. Also, Dress Goods and Dress Trimmings, Shawls, Muslins and Fancy Goods of every description, all of which having been purchased for cash, will be sold at prices to suit the times.

April 22.

Spectacles, Spectacles.

JOSEPH BIVAN, sign of the Watch and Spectacles, in the diamond, has now on hand a large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, and is prepared to suit all who will favor him with a call.

B. Cash paid for old gold and silver.

May 27.

New Restaurant.

THE undersigned has opened a Restaurant, at the corner of York and Liberty streets, Gettysburg, where he will keep everything in the eating line in season—also Ale, Lager, and Cider, Cigars, Tobacco, &c. He is likewise fitting up a Saloon for Ice Cream at the same place. He hopes, by attention to business and desire to please, to merit a liberal share of custom.

HENRY W. CHRISMER.

May 6.

BASTRESS & PETERS

THE highest Cash Prices for all kinds of GRAY, FLOUR, SEEDS, &c., at their Brick Warehouse in

NEW-ORLEANS.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail. Also, LUMBER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.

April 22.

Notice.

PETERS Testimony on the Estate of JOHN A. SWANSON, deceased, late of Huntington township, Adams county, Pa., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, she hereby gives notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

May 27. ELIZA SPALMAN, Ex'x.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO.

In East York street, Gettysburg, Pa.

WHERE they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTLEPIECES, at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, May 27.

DR. ROBERT HORNER'S NEW FAMILY DRUG & PRESCRIPTION STORE.

CHAMBERSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

HAVING retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. HONKES, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, TOOTH POWDERS, DYE STUFFS, DRY PAINTS, and PAINTS ground in Oil, OILS, expressed and distilled. STATIONERY of all kinds. Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKIES, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can call them genuine to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

ADVICE GRATIS.

May 13, 1862.

BOROUGH ACCOUNT.

SAMUEL R. RUSSELL, Treasurer, in account with the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg:

To outstanding tax in hands of H. Binkertoff, for 1859, \$12 50
Outstanding tax in hands of S. S. McCreary, for 1859, 226 31
Amount of taxes assessed for 1861, 1514 28
Cash received on claim against Sarah Lease, 88 20

\$1891 38

CR

By cash paid on orders to sundry persons: Interest paid to sundry persons, \$214 05
Notes in bank, 830 00
Water rent, 15 00
Barn and ground rent, 3 65
Balance paid to the Treasurer, 2 18
Fainstock Brothers, Merchandise, 15 80
Alex. Frazer, Engine keeper, 30 00
D. Warren, repairing clock, 19 00
C. H. Buehler, for special police, 6 00
M. Jacobs, services as engineer, 25 00
Gas Company, gas, 218 02
Henry Calp, lamp-lighter, &c., 68 29
Relief officers, 3 33
Peter Biebler, granite crossing, 60 25
Bauer, Hauling, &c., 237 31
Painting, 3 33
Burgess & Town Council, salary, 35 00
Clerk and Treasurer, salary, 40 00
Director of school, per diem, 5 00
Outstanding taxes for 1859, 6 00
" " 1860, 46 31
" " 1861, 373 69
Abatement of 5 per cent, 32 57
Donations allowed collector, 25 91
Collector's allowances, 51 20
Taxes returned to Eliza Smith, 7 00

Balance in hands of Treasurer, \$1891 38

March 22, 1862. The above account examined and certified by the Town Council, JEREMIAH CULP, Sec'y.

May 27.

FRESH GROCERIES.

W. M. BOYER & SON have just received a splendid lot of Groceries, Queensware, Notions, Confections, Tobaccos, &c.—Having bought these goods for Cash we are prepared to offer such inducements to buyers as cannot fail to please. We have SUGAR of all grades, Hard and Soft Crushed, Granulated, Powdered, Orleans, Porto Rico and Cuba.

MOLASSES, we have of all kinds, Sugar house, New York, Honey and Levering Syrup; also, Boston Syrup, the finest ever brought to this market. Call and examine.

COFFEES, good and cheap.

TOBACCO, we have 27 kinds, among others, Canadian, Peach leaf, Rough and Fine, Gravelly, Gum, &c. of Ophir, &c., to which we call the attention of the "lover of the weed." We sell both Wholesale and Retail.

QUEENSWARE, a good selection and at prices to suit the times.

We also keep Notions, Confections, Spices, Brushes, Fish, Teas, Chocolate, Starch, Blacking, Cedar Buckets, Tubs, Seythes, Bolognes, Spades, Forks, in short everything belonging to a grocery. No trouble to show Goods. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

WM. BOYER & SON.

April 29.

Highly Important

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS The best place to buy your Dry Goods is at A. SCOTT & SON'S, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa. Fair Dealing and Everything at the LOWEST PRICE.

We have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening a large and attractive assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which we invite the special attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of town and country. We will not only endeavor to give you all the latest styles, but we will also call, examine and judge for themselves. We take this method of returning our thanks for the liberal patronage thus far extended to us, and would say it shall be our constant endeavor to merit a continuance of the same, by strict attention to business, with a desire to please, by selling the prettiest, best, and most goods for the least money.

April 15. A. SCOTT & SON.

Pure Catawba & Isabella Wine.

MANUFACTURED BY BURKHOLDER & WILSON, HENDERSVILLE, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—We are happy to announce to the citizens of Adams county that we have commenced the manufacture of Pure Wine from the Grapes, and that we are now prepared to supply the trade with the purest of its kind, having already found its way into the market. This Wine is pure and has stood the test of the best Judges. Persons wishing a pure article can now be supplied at home without the risk of being imposed upon by an impure article.

For sale by A. D. BURKHOLDER and E. H. MORTON, Gettysburg, and E. H. MORTON, York Springs, Pa.

Jan. 6, 1862.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. Robert Horner's new Drug Store.

STEP into McILHENTY'S and see the immense quantity of HATS & CAPS that he has just received. Costs nothing to look.

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKY, for medicinal purposes only, at the new Drug Store of Dr. ROBERT HORNER.

ALL the best family Medicines can be had at the new Family, Drug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE ARNOLD has just received from Philadelphia a large stock of Clothing, consisting of Black, plain and fancy, Silk Warp, French Cloths for summer, Dress Coats, a beautiful article, Tweeds, Italian Cloth, Jeans, Drillings, Merino Cassimeres, Velvet Coats, Gumboons and Vestings, all very handsome. In the above stock of Goods there are many new and beautiful Styles. Also, a large stock of Carpets, Trunks, Carpet Bags and Domestic. Also, a large Stock of Ready made Clothing of our own manufacture, in great variety, all sizes, prices and cheap. Call and see us.

Mr. W. T. KING is in connection with the establishment, as usual, to cut and make up Clothing in short order.

April 29.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MR. JACOB & BRO have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear. They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial. They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 9.

Restaurant.

THE CHAMBERSBURG STREET RESTAURANT, (recently Eckenrode's), in the Jacobs Building, Chambersburg street, is now conducted by the undersigned.

DINNER is done up in all styles: PRIME CHICKEN, BEEF-TONGUE, TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and a NICE GLASS OF ALE, can always be had. Call in. The Saloon has been re-painted and fitted up in fine style.

GEORGE JACOBS, Gettysburg, April 9.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

The Siege Going On.

PICKING IN COMMAND.

HAVING removed the headquarters of my Clothing Emporium from my old stand in Chambersburg street into Baltimore street, a few doors north of Danner & Ziegler's, I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public generally, that I am better prepared than ever to accommodate them with everything in my line. My room has been painted and handsomely papered, and the recent arrival of a splendid assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, 1862 IN THE LATEST STYLES FOR 1862 makes it emphatically the Cheap and Fashionable Clothing Store of Gettysburg.

In the Men's Department will be found a most complete assortment of FINE CLOTH COATS, BUSINESS COATS, VESTS & PAJANTS OF every variety of styles. Boys can be trimmed out from head to foot with suits complete and cheap.

FURNISHING GOODS, SUCH AS SHIRTS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK TIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., all selected with the greatest care and sold at the lowest cash prices. We deem it unnecessary to make any extra newspaper flourish, being confident that a call will satisfy all that our goods are just what we recommend them to be—well made, of good material, and cheaper than the same quality of goods can be bought in Adams county. This much I will say, that I will guarantee to all who may favor me with their patronage, entire satisfaction, as to quality, fit and price.

April 29.

1862. BARGAINS. 1862. BARGAINS.

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS, Having just received a very large supply of the above Goods, I am prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is all complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made.

HATS & CAPS, consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS & SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children—City make and Eastern work from 25 cents up.

Free trial of every description and kind. Call and examine the bargains.

April 22.

R. F. MCGIBBAY'S

New Goods!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a cheap and desirable assortment of Spring Goods, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited. The stock comprises all the latest and most approved styles and patterns of Dress Goods; together with their usual assortment of Staple Domestic Goods, such as cannot fail to please all who may favor them with their patronage. Call early and select from their large and varied assortment.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

April 9.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now on hand much the largest stock of Ready made Clothing he has ever had, consisting of Coats of all sizes, Pantaloons do., Vests do., Dusty Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c. Our Coats, Pants and Vests run from a needle to an anchor, both as to size, price and quality. If we cannot please you in a garment ready made, Mr. W. T. KING, who is in connection with the establishment, will once take your measure and make you a suit in short notice. Give us a call.

April 29.

Watches, Watches, Watches.

THE undersigned has just returned from Ohio with a new assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, selected with particular care, and which he can sell at extremely low prices—warranting them to be the best time keepers. Also, an assortment of CHAINS, KEYS, &c.

Persons desirous of purchasing a good Watch, are requested to call and examine my assortment.

Sign of the Watch and Spectacles, in the Diamond, Gettysburg.

April 22.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, AYER'S PILLS, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S new Drug Store.

SHERBRED Pils, Spring De Laines, &c., just opened at

A. SCOTT & SON'S.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of ladies' fine Kid and Morocco BOOTS and SLIPPERS, LATEST PATTERNS, &c., &c., at A. D. BURKHOLDER & E. H. MORTON.

MUSLINS at low rates, from 6 cents up, can be had at the cheap store of FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

[April 22.]

List of Merchants within the County of Adams, returned and classified by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly, for the year 1862-63, of Goods, Wares and Merchandise.

Borough of Gettysburg.

Fainstock Brothers, 9 25 00
T. L. Schick, 11 15 00
James C. Ziegler, 13 10 00
M. Spangler, 13 10 00
A. D. Buehler, 13 10 00
F. B. Picking, 14 7 00
Joseph Bevan, 14 7 00
George Arnold, 14 7 00
Boyer & Son, 14 7 00
Miss McCreary, 14 7 00
Mrs. Mary McAllister, 14 7 00
Philip Winter, 14 7 00
Coburn & Co., 14 7 00
Jacobs & Brother, 14 7 00
Dr. Robert Horner, 14 7 00
John Grisel, 14 7 00
Scott & Son, 14 7 00
Mrs. Sophia Strouse, 14 7 00
M. Samson, 14 7 00
J. F. McIlhenny, 14 7 00
George F. Kahlfleisch, 14 7 00
C. H. McIlhenny, 14 7 00
S. S. Forney, Agt., 14 7 00
Norbek & Martin, 14 7 00
Rove & Brother, 14 7 00
H. G. Carr, 14 7 00
Codori & Gillespie, 14 7 00
Diell, Brinkerhoff & Co., 9 25 00
John Hoke, 9 25 00
Sheads & Buehler, 12 12 50
Wm. E. Bittle, 14 7 00

Mount Pleasant tp.

Joseph Sheely, 14 7 00
Samuel Faber, 14 7 00
A. W. Staub, 14 7 00
George C. Keitel, 14 7 00
J. E. Smith, 14 7 00
J. & E. Miller, 13 10 00

Germany tp.

Yount & Colehouse, 14 7 00
Mrs. Mary Reiminger, 14 7 00
Crouse & Brother, 14 7 00
L. H. Stank, 14 7 00
Study & Stonerifer, 12 12 50
Nathaniel Eames, 14 7 00
Geo. W. Rowe, 12 12 50
Henry Dwyer, 14 7 00
Samuel Gutelius, 14 7 00
Samuel Little, 14 7 00
David Schwartz, 13 10 00
Dr. E. F. Shost & Co., 9 25 00
Spider & Son, 14 7 00
H. S. Klein, 13 10 00
John Duttaer, 11 12 50
A. Heimen, 14 7 00

Conowing tp.

John P. Baker, 14 7 00
Charles Overdeer, 14 7 00
John Sheely, 14 7 00

Berwick bor.

Lewis Jordy, 14 7 00
Wm. Davis, 13 10 00
B. F. Keyner, 14 7 00
D. C. Martin, 14 7 00

Oxford tp.

A. S. Himes & Co., 13 10 00
A. Sheely, 14 7 00
John Heagy, 14 7 00
Edward Weigle, 14 7 00
Bastres & Peters, 10 20 00
Frank Hersh, 10 20 00
Elizabeth T. Staater, 14 7 00
Francis Smith, 14 7 00
John Ginter, 14 7 00
David M. Myers, 14 7 00

Franklin tp.

Martin L. Miller, 14 7 00
Mrs. Ann Rollman, 14 7 00
H. W. Witmore, 14 7 00
Peter Boblitz, 14 7 00
Jacob Mark, 14 7 00
Frank & Spangler, 13 10 00
F. J. Bieseker, 14 7 00
C. H. Fulweiler, 14 7 00
Wm. Roff, 14 7 00

Liberty tp.

Lewis A. Overholzer, 14 7 00
Samuel Martin, 14 7 00
John Miller, 14 7 00

Hamilton tp.

Danner & Shields, 13 10 00
Sullivan & Rinehart, 13 10 00
Tastion & McCreary, 14 7 00
John C. Shartzler, 14 7 00

Cumberland tp.

J. Crawford Guinn, 14 7 00

Tyrone tp.

Peter Yeatts, 14 7 00
John Delat, 14 7 00
John F. Houck, 14 7 00

Lattimore tp.

Adam Lerew, 14 7 00
T. M. Brennan, 14 7 00

Freighton tp.

Abraham Waybright, 14 7 00

Emallen tp.

George P. Minigh, 14 7 00
Charles Eldon, 14 7 00
Abel T. Wright, 14 7 00
Jacob Pitzer, 13 10 00
R. H. & C. Hoopes, 14 7 00
H. Penrose, 14 7 00
Wm. Overdeer, 14 7 00

Hamilton tp.

G. W. Spangler, 13 10 00
Elijah Spangler, 13 10 00
F. S. Hildebrand, 13 10 00
John J. Kline, 14 7 00
Isaac Krall, 14 7 00
Wm. Wolf, 14 7 00
H. L. Miller, 14 7 00
George Mundorf, 14 7 00
Miss Caroline Krattner, 14 7 00
Miss Hannah Minnigh, 14 7 00

Reading tp.

Solomon Christner, 13 10 00
J. W. Roff, 14 7 00
I. R. Shipley, 14 7 00
Michael Myers, 14 7 00

Straban tp.

Daniel Golden, 10 20 00
Philip Hann, 14 7 00
P. A. Myers, 14 7 00
B. Eicholtz, 14 7 00
Jacob King, 14 7 00
Hugh King, 14 7 00

Huntington tp.

Samuel T. Brown, 14 7 00
E. Hiteschew, 11 15 00
Jacob A. Gardner, 9 25 00
Wm. Megary, 14 7 00
John Gardner, 14 7 00
Isaac Houser, 14 7 00
John Peitzel, 14 7 00
Amos Griest, 14 7 00

Union tp.

Abraham Sell, 14 7 00
Samuel Crawford, 14 7 00

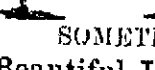
Butler tp.

Noah Miller, 14 7 00
Edward Staley, 14 7 00
Wm. Miller, 14 7 00
Shank & Bro., 14 7 00

DISTILLERS.

Henry Wolf, Hamilton tp., 15 00
David Rhodes, Freedom tp

E. coli O157:H7 infection associated with consumption of raw milk from dairy cattle in the United States


SOMETHING NEW.
Beautiful Illustrated Map
On the Preservation and Culture of Fruit
and Ornamental Trees.

COPIES are being published, which contain many magnificent Engravings, such as Fruit Trees and various kinds of line Fruit and Nut Trees, some of the finest specimens that have ever been put on paper. The Fruit Trees are set with abundant and beautiful illustrations similar to that which nature presents in every season. The trees are represented as showing their roots running through the soil in a natural position, and the Engravings are of a most beautiful and grand. It also contains a fine Engraving which represents the innumerable thread-like roots of a Vigorous tree running through and over the soil. The whole Engraving covers ten inches in diameter on paper, and also forms a magnificent engraving, which cannot help but prove interesting to the eyes of all who may behold it.

Such an engraving has never been printed before on paper. The engraving of roots no one has ever engraven before.

is designed to provide the sight of the eye with all who take an interest in the subject of fruits and how to treat fruit trees properly. This COPY contains Twenty-five different Engravings of Trees, Fruits, etc., composed of Evergreens, Forests, Apple, Peach, Dwarf Pyramid Pear and Cherry Trees, &c. The Fruit Engravings comprise Raspberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Currants, Grapes, Pines, Apricots, Pears, Peaches, Apples, etc., and are all colored by hand to represent the natural fruit, and are accompanied with printed matter of great importance, and forms a copy in size 32 by 40 inches, on map paper, with muslin back and ties varnished.

COPY, with its numerous engravings, will be gratifying to the eye, and forms an admirable ornament for the wall of the parlor, and will richly beautify any apartment with horticultural matter of much importance and fancy. These copies are published at a very low price. Twenty-five dollars has been added to a scientific artist for forming the plates of single engravings of trees, roots, etc. But, in order that many can obtain such copies at a trifling figure, the price for a copy will be made so low, that fifteen persons can now obtain copies for the sum that has been paid for single engravings of trees, etc.

COPY contains plates of much interesting and

It will tell how to treat all kinds of Fruit Trees to render them very vigorous and productive, even in unfavorable seasons. It will tell how to prepare the soil without inconvenience before planting the trees in : to strengthen trees much in vigor, and to prove the productiveness of abundant crops, even in unfavorable seasons or locations, with proper and easy after treatment.

COPY It will tell how to prepare and plant all kinds of Fruit and Evergreen Trees, so as to prove successful, with scarcely ever proving a fail ure in a lot of many trees when properly treated as directed. It will tell how to train and plant

OPY will tell how to cultivate and treat Strawberries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, &c.

OPY will tell how to treat Peach trees, to restore their roots healthy from the disastrous effects of worm insects. It will tell how to make use of an application over the soil surrounding the tree to protect the roots and other tender fruits from the effects of heavy winds killed in bud. The same application also restores Peach trees from taking the yellows. The application has the beneficial effects to prevent the

foliage of the trees healthy and the tree vigorous, and proves to the productiveness of luscious fruits.—The application to be applied is not expensive. All have sufficient materials on their plantations. It will be used to preserve all kinds of Fruits with little or no sugar.—It will tell how to keep Apples with much success. It will tell how to treat and manage Pears to mature perfectly, and attain the highest flavor.

OPY presents its numerous pictures all at a glance, and forms such an ornament for the wall as will be admired by all lovers of art, drawn from nature's products.

OPY can now be obtained for \$1.60 in

The Map is not finished with rollers
 and cannot be sent out by mail any more.
 It will be forwarded by express to any party
 to, on receipt of necessary amount.
 A single Copy can be seen at this Office,
 and subscriptions are received.
 One or more Agents will be appointed to
 visit this County, receive subscrip-
 tions, and deliver the Maps at \$2 per copy.
 Confidential Agents will be appointed in sev-
 eral other Counties in the United States, and
 deliver Maps to subscribers. An agency
 fee the Map will surely insure profitable em-
 ployment to such as can exert a great influ-
 ence in making sales readily. Liberal in-

FRESH SUPPLY.
COME AND SEE.
WE take this method to inform the public that we have received from the City of Philadelphia a fresh stock of Goods, consisting all of the newest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, the most complete assortment ever received in this style, quality and price they are to surpass all others.
Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, Gloves and Ribbons, Bonnets, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, are a fine assortment of FURNITURE and Soap, and in fact everything that is contained in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.
The Gentlemen have as complete a stock of the same Goods as is suitable for Boys' and Children's Wear, as well as Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neck-ties and Suspenders, as was ever

ties to this market. The following are the best
Dress Trimmings in great variety.
Playing Cards, Envelopes, Note, Letter and
other Cards.
Case Muslin and Wide Sheeting,
No. 15.
J. L. SCHICK.

Coal—Coal—Coal.
LEADS & RUEHLER are now prepared
to supply COAL, of superior quality, in
any quantity desired. Terms Cash.
One! One! Come All!
They also request those indebted to
them to call and pay up, as funds are much
low. Who will be the first to call? Of-
fered from 7 to 7.
[Feb. 26.